WIndiana & IREC 2011 Solar Workforce Development in Indiana:

Energy Markets & the Benefits of Feed-in Tariffs

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How to Best Incentivize Job Creation & the Growth of Clean Distributed Renewable Energy in Indiana











Basic Outline for Context....

- What is renewable energy
- What is not renewable energy
- Centralized v. distributed generation
- Benefits of distributed renewable energy
- Energy markets
- Major energy policies currently in play
- Feed-in Tariffs (a/k/a ARECs, CLEANs)



Renewable energy can power it!

- Homes
- Offices
- Schools
- Factories
- Farms
- Electric Plug-in Autos















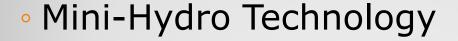
So what counts as renewable energy?

- Solar Technology
- Wind Technology





- Geothermal Technology
- Biomass Technology
- Biogas Technology











What is NOT renewable energy?

- Coal, gas or oil-fired generation
- Coal-gasification generation
- Coal-bed methane production
- Clean coal technology
- Nuclear energy generation
- Ethanol production









When renewable energy is used in many locations that is called.....

Distributed Energy Generation (DG)















DG differs from most centralized energy generation (CG) in that....

- Fossil fuels are mined & delivered to CG plant
- Fossil fuels are burned/reacted to energy
- A lot of energy is produced at one CG site
- Pollution results at all stages of process
- Energy is delivered via transmission network
- Transmission network must be maintained















Now without disrespect to CG, because it has served us very well, what benefits accrue from using RE as sources of DG?

The 10 Major Benefits of Renewable Energy & Distributed Generation





Saves money

- Saves money otherwise paid to utilities
- Savings ultimately pay for initial system cost
- Savings continue thereafter for life of systems
 - Higher net profits in business
 - More funds for more capital re-investment
 - More funds personal use; in all, more choice



free

Fuel is free

- Energy from the earth, wind, water, sun & waste byproducts are free
- System costs are relatively fixed
- Provides hedge against several risks
 - Rising energy costs due to increased demand
 - Rising energy costs due to monetary inflation
 - Rising energy costs due to increase regulation
 - RES/RPSs, Cap and Trade, etc.







Reduction in pollution

Systems emit little or no pollution & reduce associated negative impacts from:

Mining Transportation

Drilling Smokestack Emissions

Ecological Destruction Waste Disposal

Land Reclamation Transmission Issues

Water Resources Inefficiency - Line Loss



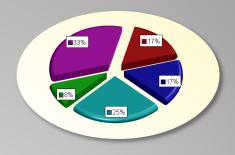
Economic growth



- Since energy is used where it is created
 - Installations cannot be outsourced
 - Service and maintenance cannot be outsourced
 - Indiana manufacturing sectors could benefit
 - Creates a permanent sustainable job market
 - Creates and keep more jobs in IN & US
 - Keeps US dollars closer to home

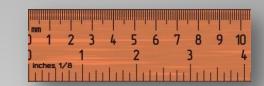


Diversification



- From the supply side, diversification provides:
 - Broader use in the variety of:
 - Competing technological resources
 - Fuel resources
 - Types of investment resources
 - Size of investment resources
- From the demand side, diversification provides:
 - More choices and more opportunities for competition
 - More security:
 - Against outdated & deferred transmission issues
 - From inclement weather
 - From acts of terrorism





Scalability

- Scalability produces greater efficiencies in use of resources and investment capital.
 - Capacity expanded more closely to actual demand
 - Capital investment occurs more efficiently
 - Community resources more closely used as actually need.



Greater Self-Reliance

Anyone:



- Can produce the most basic need energy
- Can save more of his individual resources
- Can better understand his energy needs
- Can have more choices to supply his needs
- Can benefit from more self-awareness





Less dependence on foreign fuels

- RE can supply electricity for electric cars
- Increased use of electric cars reduces need for oil
- Reduced dependency reduces geo-political tension
- Reduced geo-political tension reduces conflicts
- Reduced conflict reduces burden on communities
- Reduced burden on communities reduces burden of these inter-connected costs to individuals.



Educational

- Economic sustainability
 - More job creation
 - More monetary savings or conservation of wealth
- Environmental sustainability
 - Less waste
 - Less pollution
- Social sustainability
 - More choices
 - More self-reliance and awareness
- All must co-exist for communities to flourish





- Equity & fairness for more people
 - More choices provides more competition
 - More competition provides better value
 - Better value conserves personal capital
 - More capital provides more choices
 - More choices provides more individual power



In Sum... true sustainability



People, Planet, Profit!



And what is not determinative...

- Your position on climate change
 - DG works within the free market
 - Environmental benefits are extensive
 - Social benefits increase self-empowerment



...just smarter living





Great!

....but why hasn't DG taken off in the market place?

- Change in an efficient market can be slow
- CGs are state regulated monopolies a barrier to entry
- All energy markets are highly regulated a barrier to entry
- Subsidies distort pricing & markets¹ a barrier to entry
 - \$72B in subsidies to fossil fuel producers 2002-2008²

¹Koplow, Doug, "Ten Most Distortionary Energy Subsidies" <u>www.earthtrack.net</u> (January 2007) p.1.

²Environmental Law Institute, <u>Estimating U.S. Government Subsidies to Energy Sources: 2002-2008</u> (September 2009) p.5.





So the true cost of CG energy is very much distorted....

- Then there are the external costs which are hard to quantify but we know they are there:
 - Supply chain protection costs
 - Governmental regulatory costs
 - Research and development costs
 - Latent environmental impairment costs
 - Land reclamation costs
 - Latent health impairment costs
 - Lost opportunity costs





Thus...

true cost of CG energy is not paid at point the purchase!

... the difference is paid by taxes



The Trillion Dollar Question is ...

How do we transition in a way that is...

- Most equitable to all citizens
- Least disruptive to existing markets
- Most cost-effective in a free market
- Best track record for success
- Best chance for success
- Still maintain the benefits of CG





Predominant Energy Policies in Play...

- Net metering
- Renewable portfolio standards a/k/a
- Renewable energy standards
- Various federal, state & utility incentives
- Proposed cap and trade model



Net metering...



- 43 states have net metering¹
- Rules for application vary widely¹
- Customer credited for energy production at a 1:1 ratio or less versus billed usage
- Results:
 - Hasn't notably incentivized DG production
 - Hasn't improved distorted market structure
 - Has been a first step toward improvement

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net_metering#cite_note-7 (January 2010)



Renewable Portfolio Standards...

- State policy that requires electricity providers to obtain a minimum percentage of their power from renewable energy resources by a certain date.
- 24 states have RPSs¹
- Rules for application vary widely¹
- Results to date:
 - Has created a small market for utility-scale wind farms
 - Has been a first step toward improvement
 - Hasn't notably incentivized DG production
 - Hasn't notably improved distorted market structure

¹U.S. Department of Energy, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net_metering#cite_note-7 (January 2010)



Various other governmental & utility incentives...

- Federal tax incentives e.g. credits, deductions
- State incentives e.g. property tax exemptions
- Utility based incentives e.g. rebates, etc.
- Results to date:
 - Hasn't notably incentivized DG production
 - Hasn't notably improved distorted market structure
 - Total US electrical generation from renewables (exclusive of ethanol production) = 1%+/-1
 - ¹U.S. Energy Information Administration, http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/alternate/page/renew_energy_consump/rea_prereport.html (July 2009)



Proposed Cap & Trade Model...

- Federal accounting system for carbon emissions¹
- Creates emission caps for each polluting source
- Creates an exchange for "trading" unused portion of caps for those sources which don't use total quota to pollute
- Adds another layer of transactional cost to energy markets
- Results to date:
 - Hasn't passed Congress
 - Extraordinarily divisive
 - Stalled progress toward any improvement in the energy markets

¹Center for American Progress, "Cap and Trade 101", http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/01/capandtrade101.html, (January 16, 2008)



Have the above policies been very effective?

...US generation from renewables is still at 1%+/-

....market structure still unduly favors large regional monopolies

....tremendous uncertainty exists in the market place



Has any other form of energy policy shown more effectiveness?

Yes....and it's getting traction in the US



Feed-in Tariffs a/k/a ARECs, CLEAN Contracts



The proof is in the results....



- Globally, 60+ jurisdictions have implemented FIT/ARECs¹
- Germany is the best example^{2(except as re-footnoted)}
 - From 1995-2005, total electrical generation from renewables increased from 1% to 12%.
 - From 2005-2007, that percentage increased to 14%.
 - In 2007, renewable energy sales worldwide equaled \$15B.
 - In 2007, installed almost half of the world's solar power³.
 - In 2007, became the world leader in installed wind and solar capacity⁴.
 - 1/3 of their wind power is owned by over 200,000 local landowners and residences.
 - 249,000+ jobs have been created in the renewable energy industry.
 - Occurred in country with low renewable resources see maps below.
 - Recent Deutsche Bank analysis states that FITs are responsible for roughly 75% of global PV development, and 45% of global wind development¹.

¹Couture, Toby, E3 Analytics (formerly with NREL, Boulder, CO), personal correspondence (December 2009).

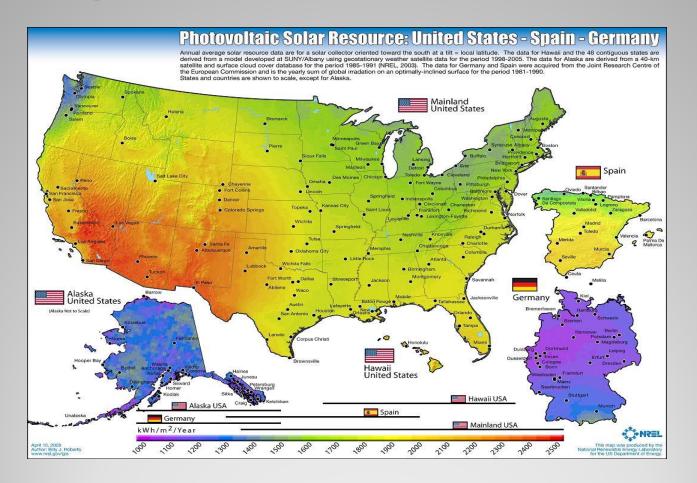
²Farrell, John, "Feed-in Tariffs in America," New Rules Project (February 2009) p. 11.

³http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_power_in_Germany

⁴Couture, Toby, E3 Analytics (formerly with NREL, Boulder, CO) & Kathryn Cory, NREL, "State Clean Energy Policies Analysis (SCEPA) Project: An Analysis of Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariffs in the United States" (May, 2009) p. 37.



Germany has lower solar resources than Seattle, WA



...and yet amazingly it has accomplished such job growth.



So what are FiTs?

- Guaranteed interconnection to grid for all
 - Individuals, businesses, farms, municipalities
- Contract between utility & RE/DG producer
 - Guarantees payments for fixed period 20 yrs.
- Payment is made only after production
 - Energy must be created & delivered to grid first



Why are FiTs successful?

- Guaranteed access to the grid
 - Simple, transparent, equal treatment, easy to use
- Reasonable compensation for RE investment
 - Contract for payment for RE energy delivered to grid; ROI 8-12%
 - Paid only after energy has been created protects ratepayers
- Fixed terms reduce lending risk for projects
 - Individuals and companies in market choose to bear risk
 - Banks are more willing to lend under this model
 - Natural and organic economic growth occurs
- ENERGY MARKET BECAME MORE OPEN, FAIRER &
 COMPETITIVE THE PLAYING FIELD WAS LEVELED



Are there risks associated with FiTs?....Not many.

- Setting the structure and rates for the program
 - If set too low, it may not adequately incentivize the market.
 - If set too high, may produce windfall profit for RE producers.
- Increasing overall costs to entire ratepayer base
 - In Germany, average ratepayer cost increased \$3.82/month¹.
 - Other studies have indicated reduced incremental cost from less demand for peak generation which saved money overall.

¹Couture, Toby, E3 Analytics (formerly with NREL, Boulder, CO) & Kathryn Cory, NREL, "State Clean Energy Policies Analysis (SCEPA) Project: An Analysis of Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariffs in the United States" (May, 2009) p. 37.



In Sum, FITs are very promising.

- Rates & implementation are equitable, simple to understand, transparent.
 - Adaptable to a wide variety of capital resources, settings and degrees of entrepreneurialism.
 - Transactional cost to implement and maintain is very low.
- Contractual structure of the agreements are bankable.
 - This allows more persons and entities to engage in energy markets.
 - Shifts investment risk for new capacity away from ratepayer base.
- Energy is paid for after it delivered.
 - Simple quid pro quo: not so with large centralized forms of generation.
- FITs have a track record unlike any other energy policy to date.
 - Over 60 jurisdictions worldwide are currently using FITs.



From a broader & longer term perspective....

- FITs are a step toward true individual energy independence where
 - People can create, sell, share their own localized self-produced energy
- Local and global benefits:
 - Significantly lessens local, regional and global environmental harm
 - Creates greater self-awareness and self-reliance
 - Significantly lessens reliance on foreign fuel & geopolitical tensions
 - Significantly reduces the need for migration to more urban areas
 - Significantly reduces the need for increased infrastructure in growing cities
 - Helps others maintain cultural ties & become more globally educated
 - Helps reduce the possibility for deprivation, hunger and war



Current Status of a FIT/AREC law in Indiana....

- HB #1190 was filed on 1/4/10 by Rep. Matt Pierce Bloomington
- It died in the House Commerce, Energy, Technology & Utilities Committee
- For the actual text and rates see the following link:
 - http://www.in.gov/legislative/bills/2010/IN/IN1190.1.html





How can Indiana have a FiT/AREC law?

- Join IDEA Contact Laura Arnold for an application at
 - <u>laura.arnold@indianadg.org</u> or (317) 635-1701.
- Educate and verify the benefits for yourself
- Educate your friends, colleagues & community
- Educate your local, state & national officials
- Demand adoption of a FIT/AREC law such as HB #1190
 - http://www.in.gov/legislative/bills/2010/IN/IN1190.1.html
- Send this presentation to all of the above
- Follow up for their questions & support
- Give us feedback with your success and other ideas



To learn more & stay informed...

Check the web out:

- http://www.indianadq.org/home.php (in construction)
- http://www.indianarenew.org/useful_weblinks.html
- http://www.wind-works.org/articles/feed_laws.html
- http://www.nrel.gov/applying_technologies/pdfs/45551.pdf
- http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf
- http://www.newrules.org/search/google?cx=011886683168620935570%3Ar5zl
 ky4dr00&cof=FORID%3A11&query=feed in&form id=qoogle cse searchbox form#947



Become a part of IDEA's grass root network.....

- Find your legislators and their contact information at:
 - http://district.iga.in.gov/DistrictLookup
- Email them a copy of this presentation and copy me in if possible at:
 - chris@idsustainability.com
- Follow up with them to request support of a bill like HB #1190 for enactment.



Any questions or other ideas?



Please contact me at:

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